

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

VOLUME XIX, NUMBER 44

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 31, 1950

## U. S. Is Arming On Large Scale

**Communist Threats to Peace Force Nation to Increase Defensive Power Now**

**A**LL of us know by now that we are beginning to mobilize the nation's military and industrial power against the danger of World War III.

The time is past, the nation's leaders agree, for building just enough force to beat the Communist invaders of South Korea. We are setting out now to construct a fighting machine also strong enough to stop any new Communist attack against us or other free nations.

A new Communist assault, like that against Korea, can start a war with Soviet Russia. President Truman made the danger clear on July 19 when he asked Congress for the power to build up our strength. "New recourse to aggression in the world today might well strain to the breaking point the fabric of world peace," Mr. Truman said.

There may, as everyone hopes, be no war beyond that in Korea. Or new fighting, if it comes, may be limited to small areas and not flare into world conflict. Even so, we face the prospect of living on a close-to-war-time footing for a long time to come. Mr. Truman feels that only a continued show of force can deter Russia. He says it will be necessary to keep strong defenses for a number of years.

All of the hardships of wartime living may not come at once. Many of them may be avoided if the world situation eases. Yet the outlook is serious, as Mr. Truman has made quite plain. He is pushing for a far faster pace of preparedness than in 1940, when the U.S. began arming for World War II. So, as our new mobilization program gains momentum, it is likely that some controls will be placed on civilian life.

It may be that, war or no war, we are starting to live in a lasting military age. Youngsters now may grow up to become soldiers for at least some part of their lives. Millions of young men—and women, too—may do service in widely scattered parts of the world. The people at home may have to get used to doing without many comforts and luxuries in the new way of life that seems now to lie before us.

Knowing that the danger is great, the vast majority of the American people are facing the future calmly. There seems to be widespread support for Mr. Truman's declaration that we must build strength and stand against aggression in the hope that this will be enough to stop Russia and bring about peace.

Mr. Truman said: "We seek a world where all men may live in peace and freedom. We will follow the course we have chosen with courage and with

(Concluded on page 6)



**PUSHBUTTON WARFARE.** What move is Stalin planning next in his drive to bring the world under Soviet domination?

## Next Communist Move Awaited

**Moscow's Policy May Be to Encourage a Series of Local Outbreaks Like the One in Korea. Many Areas Near Russia and China Ripe for Trouble**

**A**RE Russia and her Communist allies planning to follow up their Korea offensive by striking a blow somewhere else? Observers in democratic countries have been pondering this question ever since the Korean war began, for it seems likely that the Korean attack is part of a broad Soviet aggression plan. There are several sections of the world where Communist armies could open large-scale offensives. In some of these areas, just as in Korea, troops of satellite countries could be used, rather than those of Russia herself.

Discussed in the paragraphs that follow are several of the principal danger spots. U.S. military leaders are watching each locality for signs of trouble.

**Yugoslavia.** Among all the Communist countries in the world, Yugoslavia is the only one that is anti-Russian. Her dictator, Marshal Tito, has built a regime that takes orders from him rather than from Moscow. He had an open break with the Russians in the summer of 1948, because he insisted that Yugoslavia should follow an independent course instead of obeying the Kremlin.

Since that time, there has been a bitter feud between Tito's regime and Communist governments elsewhere, and chances of restoring friendly relations are slim. The two sides have been hurling at each other the worst verbal insults that they can devise.

Moscow has been particularly disturbed by the fear that Communists in other parts of the world might seek to follow Tito's example. It would therefore be worth a great deal to the Russians if Tito and his army were destroyed, and Yugoslavia were put under Soviet control. So it may be that Yugoslavia follows South Korea on the Kremlin list of intended victims.

Along part of Yugoslavia's eastern border, her soldiers have recently had skirmishes with patrols from a Soviet-controlled neighbor, Bulgaria. Meanwhile, it is claimed that large units of Bulgarian troops have been moving toward the Yugoslav frontier.

Reasons for thinking that Stalin's gang may choose to attack Tito next are these: First, probably no country except the United States disturbs Russia more than does Yugoslavia. Second, Russia and her satellites may

be of the opinion that the United States would not fight to defend Tito's Communist regime.

Weighing against an attack on Tito is the fact that his tough soldiers, fighting in the mountains of their homeland, would be extremely hard to conquer. Yugoslavia's small, Soviet-controlled neighbors, such as Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania, might not be able to defeat her; and Russia might not be ready and willing to send her own forces into battle at this time. In any event, though, Yugoslavia is a place that must be carefully watched during the present world crisis.

**Germany and Austria.** Divided into Communist and non-Communist zones since the end of World War II, these countries are clearly recognized as danger areas. Russia would like especially to get full control of Germany—with its manpower and its valuable mines and factories.

The present center of tension is Berlin, Germany's former capital. Although this city lies deep inside the Soviet-occupied zone, certain parts of it are held by British, French, and

(Concluded on page 2)

# Survey of Danger Areas

(Concluded from page 1)

American forces. In 1948 and 1949, Russia sought to drive the western powers out by imposing a blockade against rail and truck shipments into their sections of the city. To break the siege, the westerners sent coal, food, and other supplies to Berlin by air.

For a while it seemed likely that the "Berlin blockade" would bring on a world war. If Communist forces now were to take steps against the western sectors of the city, there would again be grave danger. To the people of western Europe—particularly western Germany—Berlin has increasingly become a symbol of resistance to communism. For this reason, say most observers, we could not afford to abandon it without a fight.



GLOBAL baby sitter

**Greece.** Since World War II, a bitter civil conflict between Communists and non-Communists has already been fought on Greek soil. The Communists, in rebellion against the government, were aided by several Soviet-dominated Balkan countries. With U.S. assistance, the Greek government finally won the fight. It is believed, however, that many of the Communist warriors took refuge in Soviet-controlled Albania and Bulgaria. Some observers fear that these fighters, again aided by eastern European Communist governments, may start a new series of guerrilla-style raids against Greek villages. Greek army leaders, however, say that their forces are prepared to meet such attacks.

**Turkey.** The Turks hold the vital Dardanelles waterway. Since Russian ships must use this passage in traveling to the Mediterranean from Soviet ports on the Black Sea, Moscow wants to get control of the Dardanelles. The Soviet Union has been acting in a threatening way toward Turkey for some time.

## Job for Russia

An attack on Turkey would probably call for the use of soldiers from Russia herself, and it is not clear whether Russia wants to become directly involved in a war. If the Soviet Union does decide on an invasion, she will be met by a strong Turkish military force that has been trained and equipped through U.S. assistance. Unless troops came to Turkey's aid from the outside, however, the Turks probably could not long resist a Russian offensive.

**Iran.** Control over Iran would be of great advantage to Russia. In the first place, the small nation has vast

deposits of oil, which the Soviet Union needs. Second, there are some good Iranian seaports on the Persian gulf. From these ports, it is easy for ships to reach the Far East.

Russia has encouraged the development of a pro-Communist movement in Iran, and has sought in other ways to put pressure on the oil-rich country. As in the case of Turkey, though, if any outright attempt is made to put Iran under Communist domination, Russian troops must be used.

The United States is helping to strengthen the Iranian armed forces, and there is a strong possibility of our going to war against Russia if the small nation is attacked. If the Soviet Union does not want a world war at present, she may steer clear of Iran.

**Indo-China.** In this trouble-spot, there is already a civil war between pro-Communist and anti-Communist forces. Formerly a possession of France, Indo-China has been granted a large measure of self-rule, and the French are sponsoring native state governments. In spite of these efforts to meet Indo-Chinese demands for independence, a Communist rebellion is in progress. French soldiers, together with anti-Communist Indo-Chinese, are trying to crush it. The Communists have widespread support, however, because they claim to be the only group that is working for real freedom from France. The United States is starting to send military equipment to the French and their native allies.

Russia and the Chinese Communists, by sending help to the Communist forces in Indo-China, could put the French and their allies in a desperate situation. American aid to the non-Communist forces would then need to be increased greatly. If the Communists finally won control over all of Indo-China, several near-by Southeast Asiatic lands would be placed in grave danger.

## Other Threats

**Burma and Thailand.** Either of these lands could be invaded by near-by Communist forces. Both countries border on Indo-China, and Burma borders on Chinese Communist territory as well. Burma's political life is in chaos, with several groups—some of them Communist—fighting against each other. An anti-Communist government controls Thailand, meanwhile,



BULGARIAN SOLDIERS march past a reviewing stand in Sofia. Their country has been accused of massing troops on the Yugoslav border.

and is receiving military equipment from the United States.

**Malaya and the Philippines.** Communist-inspired outlaw gangs and guerrilla fighters are already causing a great deal of trouble in these lands. Malaya is under British supervision, and British troops are bearing the brunt of the fighting there. Meanwhile the Philippine government, which has been getting U.S. military aid, is making a strenuous effort to defeat the Communists that are carrying on warfare in the islands. Moscow's plan may call for Communist activity in Malaya and the Philippines to be increased.

## Chinese Situation

**Formosa.** This island is the last stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese anti-Communist leader. Although Chiang has lost control of his country's mainland, the United States still recognizes his regime as the official Chinese government.

Formosa is about a hundred miles from the coast of China, and Communist forces on the mainland have not yet tried to invade it. Earlier this year, the United States indicated that it would not help Chiang to defend Formosa. After the outbreak of fighting in Korea, however, our policy was changed. U.S. Navy vessels were sent to guard the island from invasion.

At the same time, the American government asked Chiang's forces not to make any air raids on Chinese Communist territory. The United States does not want Mao Tse-tung's Commu-

nists to be given any new excuse for launching a major attack on Formosa, or for sending troops to help the North Koreans. This is why our government even turned down Chiang Kai-shek's recent offer to send some of his troops to Korea. It was feared that if Chiang's soldiers entered that country, Mao Tse-tung's would be thrown in too. If Mao's forces do move against Formosa or into Korea now, a general Asiatic war will probably get under way—with the United States deeply involved.

So goes the pattern. Bordering the Communist-controlled area of Europe and Asia is a long chain of regions where strife might occur. Many people believe that Russia's plan is to have her allies and puppets wage war against non-Communists in a number of localities. Hostilities already in progress, as in Indo-China, may be stepped up, and new conflicts may begin elsewhere. If so, the United States would be under strong pressure to take active part in opposing the Communists—furnishing materials and perhaps men—in each fight. Thus our nation would be in danger of exhausting itself in numerous "small wars" without ever coming to grips directly with the Soviet Union.

Heavy Russian support, of course, might be needed on the Communist side in such a series of wars, but the Soviet Union would have a big advantage. All the spots where additional trouble is likely to break out are near either to her territory or to that of her powerful Chinese ally, Mao Tse-tung. Her problem of sending weapons to the fighting fronts, therefore, would be less difficult than ours. The United States would in all cases be fighting at long range, sending supplies across thousands of miles of submarine-infested ocean to far corners of the earth.

If the Russians themselves launch an attack, as they may do in Iran for instance, America's problem will no longer be that of engaging in local conflicts. Our government must in such a case decide whether or not to go to war against the Soviet Union herself.

There is still room for hope, of course, that these gloomy prospects will not materialize. The action of our nation and other UN members in the case of Korea may convince Russia that we mean business about resisting aggression. Thus warned, she may decide against permitting further moves that could touch off a third world war.



NATIVE TROOPS in Indo-China throw up bamboo stockades to help protect farmers from Communist raiders.



# Magazine and Newspaper Digest

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

**"How Much Money Can You Afford to Waste Through Fear?"** Full-page advertisement by Macy's in the New York Times.

Already, under the impact of "scare buying," some prices have started to rise again—five years after V-J Day, in the most productive nation on earth . . . just when the forces of inflation seemed to have been halted.

As the world's largest store, we're in a good position to know the truth about consumer goods. And the plain truth, so far as we can see, is that there's no important shortage of anything, right now.

And America's productive capacity today is at such a high level . . . nearly double what it was in 1939! . . . that it can cope with just about everything EXCEPT A STAMPEDE OF HOARDING AND PANIC BUYING!

Don't get us wrong . . . We're neither military nor political experts, nor do we possess any crystal ball that can foresee the future. But we believe, based on such knowledge as we do have, that any talk of genuine shortages is nonsense—and dangerous nonsense!

The struggle in Korea may well last for a long time. And it's a deadly serious struggle—to those who must fight it, and to us who must support it. But many experts believe it will remain limited in area and scope . . . though vast and far-reaching in moral and political meaning.

Its material requirements can be handled by the productive miracle of America—without, it seems to us, reducing in any important way the adequate supply of civilian goods.

But suppose the worst happens . . . suppose we do, despite all we hope for and pray for, become involved in another full-scale war?

All the more reason why every sensible American—and every decent American—should look on hoarding with revulsion! It always plays squarely into the hands of our enemies.

In any state of affairs—peace, half-peace, or all-out war—hoarding is the worst thing we can do. Hoarders only hurt themselves. And their families. And their neighbors. Hoarding is always stupid because it disrupts our economy. Doubly stupid today!

So . . . buy what you need or really want. But please don't be stampeded into buying what you don't want . . . for you'll pay for it twice!

You'll pay for it because you'll be spending money with no immediate benefit to yourself. And you'll pay for it again because it will help raise



GREEK children suffered terribly during World War II and the civil war that followed. Communists kidnaped many.



THIS BIG PIG went to market

WHITE IN CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

the prices you'll later have to pay for most everything . . . including things you really will need!

And—if you're one of those people who simply has more cash than you can normally spend—WHY NOT BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS?

DON'T BUY WHAT YOU DON'T NEED! — IT'S SMART TO BE THRIFTY.

**"28,000 Children Missing,"** by Collier's European Team, Collier's.

On the doorstep of their farmhouse near the Greek-Albania border, Maria Kirdides and her husband sit alone in numb anguish. Somewhere across the mountain barrier that divides Greece from the Communist world, their children are living in Cominform camps. They were taken away two years ago by Greek Communist rebels.

Yet Maria Kirdides' young sons are just two of some 28,000 Greek children who have been uprooted from their homes and sent to the Soviet satellites, and who have never returned.

Not all of the 28,000 children were kidnaped, as Maria's were. Some left Greece along with their guerrilla parents, when the tide turned against the Communists. Others were orphans "adopted" by the rebels during the fighting in the Grammos Mountains. Many, however, were brutally seized by force.

These children are now being transformed into Communist shock troops and potential fifth columnists. They are part of the Kremlin's long-term plans to wrest Greece from the free world.

The fate of these youngsters has become the concern of the Greek Red Cross, the International Red Cross and the United Nations. But so far these organizations have been unable to se-

cure the return of even one Greek child. Letters to the Soviet satellite states are answered with polite double-talk, if at all. Red Cross investigators are told to mind their own business. The children, say the Communists, are safe—behind the Iron Curtain.

**"Stop Asking Washington To Do It,"** by Herbert R. O'Connor, U.S. Senator from Maryland, *Vital Speeches of the Day*.

I am rather disturbed by what appears to be a change in the psychology of the American people. For the virtues of initiative, independence, and responsibility, people are substituting the idea of security through the beneficence of the federal government.

National habits like individual habits are frequently easy to slip into, but, once acquired, are difficult to shake off. The habit of looking to Washington to solve all our problems gained force during the depression of the 1930's and during World War II. It is dangerous to allow patterns of thought and behavior, called forth by temporary crises, to continue governing our lives now.

The stress upon security represents a negative attitude and is based on the psychology of fear. The establishment of our Republic and our country's outstanding economic development did not come about through "playing it safe" and relying on the government. It came about through the spirit of adventure, self-determination and independence.

Today, in our country we have the multiplication of federal government expenditures and controls where farmers, workers, and businessmen each demand special privileges in the name of the general welfare.

The danger arises from each group

making its own decisions only on the basis of its own short-run interests. Everyone is against federal spending—except in his own neighborhood. They're all for federal economy—except when it comes to cutting off some federal service that benefits them.

Government spending is at a point where it poses a definite threat to our solvency. In a period of greatest prosperity, we are piling up huge deficits. The only possible way to avoid serious damage to our fiscal structure, and possible complete collapse, is to cut government spending drastically.

No proposition stands out more clearly in the modern world than that too much dependence upon government endangers the whole array of those rights which we consider inalienable. Let's stop asking Washington to do it.

**"Recording the Sounds of America,"** by Robert M. Hodesh, *Ford Times*.

A growing number of travelers are developing a hear-your-vacation attitude. With the belief that what you hear on a trip can be as important as what you see, many are packing a recording machine among their gear.

There is nothing difficult about making recordings. Anyone who can operate a phonograph can go into the field with a recorder. To get in on the fun doesn't take a lot of money either.

In a country that has almost all nationalities under the sun in it—all of them with songs and music of their own—the hobby of making amateur records has no limits. Although folk music is only one of many things a traveler may capture on records, it probably got the hobby started and it remains the major interest of persons who travel with recorders.

Your ability to bring back a record of what you heard on your trip is limited only by your own imagination. Here are some samples:

A genuine cracker barrel session in a Maine general store. A backwoods philosopher with his own slant on life. The crash of the surf and the sounds of gulls on any seacoast. The twangy speech of New Hampshire to delight the relatives in California, or the drawl of a Texas rancher for the edification of friends in Boston.

When you participate actively with your surroundings you get more out of them. The recorder helps accomplish this in the way the camera does. And it's marvelous fun.



FORD TIMES

MANY travelers are taking recording machines with them on their vacation trips.

# The Story of the Week



B-29 SUPERFORT emerges from a "cocoon" as the Air Force brings part of its "mothball" fleet back into service. It takes about 90 days to overhaul each ship after it has been stripped of its plastic protective coating.

## Louder Voice of America

Communism fears truth more than any other weapon this country has, President Truman declares. So he is asking Congress to set aside some \$89,000,000 to strengthen the Voice of America, the official U.S. radio. Thus strengthened, it would be able to carry on a worldwide "campaign of truth" against Communist propaganda, he says.

During the last four years the Voice, which is operated by the State Department's Office of International Information, has grown slowly stronger. But it still does not reach as many of the world's peoples as Radio Moscow, the powerful propaganda instrument of the Soviet Union.

Carrying on a tireless campaign against Western democracies, the wireless of the U.S.S.R. broadcasts about 502 program hours a week. The Voice broadcasts about 203 hours. (The American radio beams a total of three hours each day to the Soviet Union alone. The programs, 15 and 30 minutes long, are sent out on an around-the-clock schedule.)

In an economy move, the Senate voted recently to cut the funds asked for the Voice this year. On July 13, the President asked, to the contrary, that \$89,000,000 be spent on expanded operations. Thus broadcasting facilities, such as transmitters and relay stations, would be enlarged. And the Voice could speak to the world in more languages, and more often.

## Biggest Pipeline

At the ancient Phoenician town of Sidon in Lebanon, the world's biggest pipeline is soon to be completed. Oil from Saudi-Arabian wells, more than 1,000 miles away, will be flowing through it by January 1, it is planned. By loading oil at Sidon, tankers can avoid a 7,000-mile trip around the Arabian peninsula and through the Suez Canal.

The pipeline starts near the Persian Gulf, crosses the Saudi-Arabian desert, and passes through Jordan and Syria before emerging at Sidon. The line is from 30 to 31 inches in diameter, the largest ever used for

oil movement. It will carry 300,000 barrels daily. The well-known American "Big Inch" line is 24 inches in diameter and 1,254 miles long. Like the Saudi-Arabian line, it carried about 300,000 barrels of oil daily at one time, but now it is used for natural gas.

The huge Arabian job is particularly difficult because it is so distant from sources of steel and other supplies. It is being performed by the Arabian-American Oil Co., which is jointly owned by several oil companies in the United States. Construction started late in 1947, but was delayed by political turmoil in Syria and the war in Palestine.

Under normal conditions the pipeline will make it much easier than formerly for the U.S.A. to procure Arabian oil. Some American experts, though, have not been enthusiastic about the project. They fear that the pipeline would be hard to defend in case of war.

## Aid to Latin America

The serious international situation seems to have strengthened—not lessened—this country's determination

to help backward areas of the world. The State Department's Institute of Inter-American Affairs plans to expand its program of aid to Latin America. And a Senate committee has restored a big cut in President Truman's program of help to underdeveloped lands.

So far, IIAA is said to have helped as much as half the total populations of 18 countries in Latin America (or all except Cuba and Argentina, which do not participate in the program). The Institute has been active in the fields of health and sanitation, elementary and vocational education, and food production.

The Institute is pushing ahead under a new president, who took charge in June. He is Kenneth R. Iverson, a native of Price, Utah. Mr. Iverson graduated from George Washington University, taking his law degree in 1934. Since then he has held a number of government posts.

Mr. Iverson says that the Institute hopes to receive several million dollars from Point Four appropriations. This would be in addition to present funds of about \$5,000,000 a year. Meanwhile, the Senate Appropriations Committee has put back \$16,500,000 into the Point Four outlay. This brought funds for assistance to backward areas up to a total of \$34,500,000.

## Commission on Loyalty

Should the whole question of loyalty of government employees be investigated by a special commission, made up of outstanding citizens from different political parties? Would this take the issue out of politics—and get to the heart of the matter?

Many people, in and out of government, favor this idea. A "commission on national security" was suggested in June in *The Washington Post* (see *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER*, June 12, page 8). And last week the three Democratic members of a much-publicized Senate committee made a similar proposal. The committee for the last four months has been looking into charges, by Senator Joseph McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican, that many State Department employees are Communists.

The proposal for the commission

was made by Senators Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, and Brian McMahon of Connecticut. They made the recommendation in a report, concluding the committee investigation. The report was newsworthy for another reason: It attacked McCarthy in some of the harshest terms ever used among Senators.

The majority statement cleared every person accused by the Wisconsin senator. Then it went on to denounce his charges as a "fraud and a hoax perpetrated on the Senate of the United States and the American people . . . perhaps the most nefarious campaign of half-truths and untruths in the history of the republic." Two



BABY RIDES snugly and safely in a side car as his mother cycles to market. In Europe, where this picture was taken, bicycles are a major means of transportation for large numbers of the population.

Republican members of the committee refused to sign the report. And one of them, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, issued a finding of his own. He said the committee's work had been superficial and inconclusive. McCarthy himself struck back with charges that the majority was "camouflaging the facts and protecting Communists and fellow-travelers in government."

Many observers fear that quarreling about the loyalty question may continue, even with the Senate inquiry officially ended. And this is held up as an argument for the proposed commission of "high-minded and public-spirited individuals," of different political views. Four members each would be named by the President, by Vice President Alben W. Barkley (as presiding officer of the Senate), and by Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. The membership would include both private citizens and Congressmen. The commission could be organized somewhat along the lines of the government reorganization commission, headed by former President Herbert C. Hoover.

## Communist Meeting

Communist leaders from all over Europe and from China recently met in Berlin for what appeared to be an important strategy meeting. Officially, these high-ranking Communists were in Berlin to attend the third annual convention of the Socialist Unity Party, communism's German branch. But many observers were certain something more serious was afoot.



MODERN INDUSTRY IN AN ANCIENT LAND. An Arab gazes toward a refinery of the Arabian-American Oil Company on the Persian Gulf coast. In this region the world's largest pipeline is nearing completion (see story).



These observers include statesmen and military planners in the Western democracies. They are planning the defense of their countries in case of further Communist aggression. Accordingly, they are debating these questions: Is the Cominform meeting the forerunner of other acts of aggression? If so, where will the next attack come?

On the other hand, there is a more pleasant possibility. Some experts contend that the Cominform (top policy group of the world Communist Party) may be discouraged by American military action in Korea. Perhaps, for that reason, the Cominform is preparing to shift its strategy, it is said.

In any case, the meeting at Berlin was the largest gathering of Communist leaders since the Korean fighting started. It brought together Communist leaders from the Soviet Union, Italy, France, England, Bulgaria, Romania, Spain, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Their discussions may have an important effect on the critical international situation.

## Council of Europe

More than 100 representatives of 14 countries are assembling this week in Strasbourg, France, for the second annual session of the Council of Europe. They will take up again the ambitious, long-range task which was started last September when the Council was born. This is the creation of a single European government, through federation of nations.

At the opening session on August 3, the Council's top body, the Committee of Ministers, will meet. The Committee includes a delegate of each of 13 nations that are "regular" members of the Council. They are the United Kingdom, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey, Greece, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Ireland. Western Germany and the Saar (former German province now under French administration) are "associate," not regular, members. But they will have delegates at the sessions of the Council's General Assembly, which are sched-



**COUNCIL OF EUROPE.** Edouard Herriot, President of the French National Assembly, addresses the first meeting of the European consultative assembly held last year. Delegates and foreign ministers of 10 western nations, plus Greece and Turkey, attended. Another session will take place next week (see story). The meeting will be held in the ancient city of Strasbourg, France.

uled to start next week, on August 7.

The purpose of the Council is to strengthen economic, social, and cultural ties among nations in Europe and nearby areas. Among the important economic issues to be discussed at the forthcoming sessions is the Schuman Plan to merge the coal and steel industries of Western Europe. The Council is also slated to consider means of tightening the bonds between Western Europe and North America.

This year's sessions of the Council gain significance from the serious international situation. The Council cannot take military action, as the United Nations did in Korea. But "broad political aspects of national defense" will be discussed, experts say.

## New Indonesian Nation

A new government, unifying all of Indonesia, is to be formally established August 17. Thus will end a long campaign to bring under one independent administration all the people of the islands.

The campaign started August 17, five years ago. On that day a new Republic of Indonesia declared itself independent of the government of the

Netherlands. In 1946 the Dutch army attempted to regain control of Indonesia by force of arms. The next few years were marked by warfare, but finally a permanent truce was arranged. Last December a new independent United States of Indonesia was created.

This was a federation of 16 states, including the original Republic of Indonesia. Gradually the states were merged. Now only three remain—the Republic of Indonesia, East Indonesia, and Sumatra—and they are to be united under one government on August 17.

## Woman War Correspondent

"War has become a woman's occupation, too."

This was the comment of the *New York Herald Tribune* after General Douglas MacArthur ruled last week that a woman correspondent, Miss Marguerite Higgins, could continue to cover fighting in Korea. In doing so, he reversed the action of his headquarters in ordering her back to the safety of Japan. That was done, it was said, as part of a plan to remove all American women except nurses from Korea.

"This is just not the type of war where women ought to be running around the front," an officer commented.

In permitting Miss Higgins to return to the front, General MacArthur does not set a new policy in respect to the part of women in wars. A number of women reporters covered ground fighting and rode along in combat planes in World War II. As is well known, women soldiers, sailors, and marines, as well as nurses, participated in the last war. And nurses have already played an important part in the Korean conflict.

## Repaying Indians

The United States must pay claims totalling more than \$35,000,000 to three Indian tribes for land taken from them in the last century. This is the decision of the U. S. Court of Claims after hearing all arguments in the case. One of the claims, which was paid to the Ute tribe, is said to be the largest ever allowed against the government by the court.

The Utes were awarded \$31,700,000. That sum is in payment for 6,000,000 acres of land taken from the tribe in

1891. The land consists largely of mountainous areas of western Colorado, ranging up to 13,000 feet in elevation. Besides two producing oil fields, it has two deposits of vanadium, much coal, and what is said to be the largest deposit of shale oil in the country.

Shortly after the Court of Claims handed down its ruling, the Indian Claims Commission settled an even older land dispute. This involves about 4,500,000 acres of land in western Oklahoma. It was bought from the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in 1866 for 13 cents an acre.

The Claims Commission ruled that the Choctaws and Chickasaws should be paid at the rate of \$1 per acre. Accordingly, it has decided the U. S. must pay the Choctaws \$2,597,835 and the Chickasaws \$902,008. The Claims Commission reported that the money probably would be placed in a form of trust fund for the Indians in the three tribes. Later it may be used to build housing, hospitals, and other facilities.

## Leopold's Return

Belgium again has a king. The Parliament has voted to recall Leopold III from exile, and to put him back on the throne. But many observers fear his return will bring new crises.

These observers point out that Belgium is sharply divided on the question of the king's recall. This was borne out by the vote that reinstalled him. The Catholic majority party voted solidly in Parliament for Leopold. However, Socialists, Communists, and all but one member of the Liberal party rose and walked out of the chamber. The actual vote was 198 for the king, and none against, but 189 members did not vote.

Leopold has not reigned since he surrendered Belgium's armies to the Germans ten years ago. Since then he has been in exile, mostly in Switzerland. His brother, Prince Charles, has ruled in his place, as regent.

Those who oppose Leopold's return to power claim he surrendered to Hitler in a manner that amounted to "collaboration." His supporters, on the other hand, contend he merely was trying to prevent unnecessary slaughter of his already beaten people.

Because of the large opposition to him, many experts think the king's return will bring a wave of strikes and general unrest in Belgium.



**WRESTLING MEET—BAVARIAN STYLE.** "Table" wrestling is a popular sport in Bavaria, a province of Germany. Contestants, seated opposite one another, hook their middle fingers through a leather sling. The one who succeeds in pulling his opponent's arm across the center line is the winner.



TWO lines to hold

## U. S. Is Arming

(Concluded from page 1)

faith, because we carry in our hearts the flame of freedom. We are fighting for liberty and for peace—and with God's blessing we shall succeed."

Both Republicans and Democrats in Congress are backing the President's program for starting to mobilize now and increasing the speed of preparedness as fast as may be necessary. There are some Republicans and a few Democrats who question details of the program. Some, for example, are reluctant to see controls placed on business production at this time. The great majority, however, recognize that mobilization is necessary. So Mr. Truman is certain to get the powers he needs, as he needs them, to carry out his defense plans.

What, specifically, does the mobilization of manpower and resources mean to us as individuals? How is it going to affect our daily lives, habits, and pocketbooks?

### Troop Mobilization

The calling up of men for the armed services was the most direct result of early steps to increase U.S. defenses. This was visible to all as relatives and friends received orders to report for duty.

The draft call started shortly after the Communist attack upon Korea. The first goal was only 20,000 men who were over 19 and under 26 years old. Now more men are to be drafted. The age limit may be lifted.

In addition to new men being drafted, some reserve troops of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines are being returned to service. The reservists are officers and men who have had regular military training, who live as private citizens, and who are subject to being called to duty in any national emergency.

Some National Guard units are being called to service. These are volunteer troops trained under the super-

vision of state governments, and are something like "state armies." They may be made a part of the national armed forces in emergency.

The total strength of the armed services was about one and one-half million men before the new mobilization began. The figure may be three million or a far greater one by the end of the year, depending on world developments. Mr. Truman plans to add new strength as needed and Congress is giving him the power to do so.

When World War II started in Europe, in 1939, U.S. armed forces totaled less than 400,000 men. When drafting for defense began in 1940, the armed forces totaled about 455,000 men. In 1941, when the Japanese forced us into war with the attack at Pearl Harbor, U.S. fighting strength was about one million, 800 thousand troops. There were four million by the end of 1942. In the peak war year, 1945, we had an armed force of 12 million.

Whether we are doing enough, or too much, in building manpower now is difficult for even the experts to say. Three million men may be ample if fighting is confined to Korea. Many millions more will be needed if fighting spreads. As the figure of 12 million mobilized at the peak of World War II shows, a new world conflict will require all the power we can find.

### The Cost

The cost of the new armament program is going to be high. The President fixes the cost of our new armament program at about 10½ billion dollars for the immediate future. This is in addition to regular defense spending, which has been a little over 13 billion dollars a year. Spending will increase as we expand our military force. This means more taxes, probably both on individual incomes and on business profits.

The old defense cost of 13 billion, plus the newly planned expenditure of 10 billion, totals 23 billion dollars. This is roughly four times what we spent for defense during the 12-month

period ending on June 30, 1941—less than six months before Pearl Harbor.

The 23 billion dollars just about equals what we planned to spend for the 12 months starting July 1, 1941, as Pearl Harbor approached. The Japanese attack, of course, sent costs soaring. They climbed to around 80 billion dollars a year during the costliest periods of the war, in 1943, '44, and '45.

As in the case of manpower, it is hard to say whether the present defense expenditures are too high or too low. The 23 billion for 1941, before Pearl Harbor, was not enough. This was true, even though the money bought more arms in 1941 than now because prices were lower. If fighting threatens to spread beyond Korea—in view of the lessons of World War II—present spending undoubtedly will be increased sharply.

### Help to Allies

Aid to allies is going to cost more, and require more taxes, than has been the case in the past. We are spending over a billion dollars a year now for military assistance to nations allied with us in the North Atlantic Defense Pact and to some others.

"Further assistance will be required," Mr. Truman says, to help these nations build better common defenses with us against communism. A study of how much more aid will be needed is now being made by the President's advisers.

Insofar as allies are concerned, we may be better off than before World War II. We started sending billions of dollars' worth of armaments to the democracies then after they were attacked—through the lend-lease program which began in 1941. This time we are helping strengthen our allies before they are warred upon, and we have been doing so for more than a year.

Business is the first to feel effects of mobilization on the home front.

The President proposes to control industrial supplies of steel, aluminum, rubber, and other materials so that

they may be directed into armament manufacture as needed. He plans controls over industry that will make it possible to put defense orders ahead of civilian orders in factories wherever necessary. He has asked Congress for the power to lend money to industry to build new war plants.

Some members of Congress have been reluctant to go so far in regulating industry. However, it appears likely that the President will get most of what he asked for after Congress has debated the issues. The powers he wants are quite like those given to the late President Roosevelt in World War II.

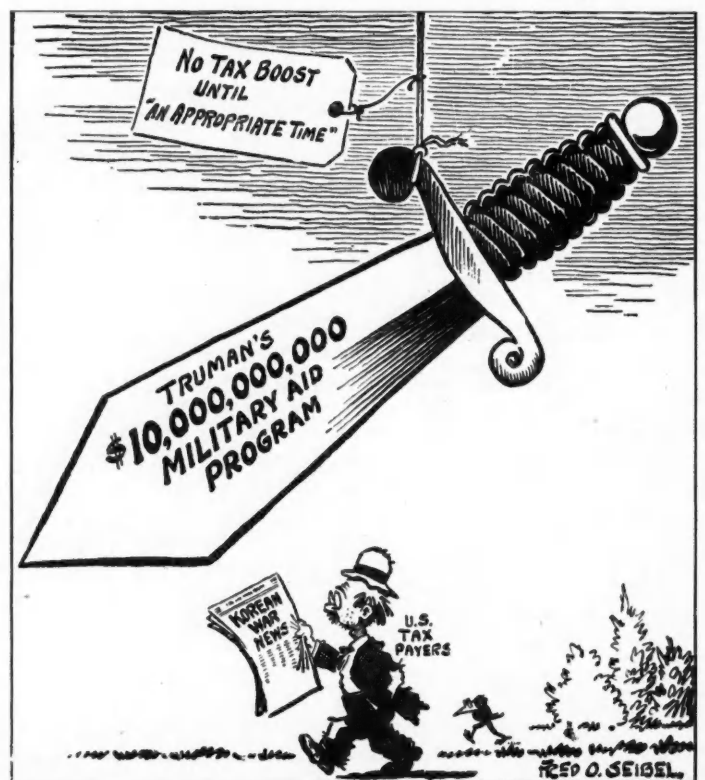
### Controls Over Citizens

Controls over the average citizen are just beginning. Mr. Truman wants to keep them to a minimum. Less new housing is certain. Federal funds for mortgages have been curtailed. This will make it harder for many citizens to get loans for building a house. The government program for building low-cost homes in poor areas has been reduced.

It is quite probable that fewer luxuries, automobiles, and television sets will be available. The Army, for example, already is negotiating with one big automobile manufacturer to use at least a part of its plant for making tanks. As similar contracts are made, less goods will be available for the citizen.

No rationing or fixing of prices and wages was included in the first steps to get the country on a wartime footing. Mr. Truman hoped that the people voluntarily would avoid hoarding of food and other goods. There was, he said, plenty of food and no reason to hoard it.

There was, however, a rush to buy at the end of July and prices rose. Hoarding began among many who remembered that, in World War II, sugar, meat, coffee, gasoline, tires, and other goods were rationed. A continuing splurge of buying by unpatriotic hoarders undoubtedly would lead to rationing and price control.



HEAVY, heavy hangs over thy head . . .



## Study Guide

### Danger Spots

1. Give the reason for the quarrel between Tito's regime and other Communist governments.
2. What conditions may prevent an attack upon Yugoslavia by the Soviet-controlled nations?
3. Where else in Europe is there serious danger of a clash between Communists and non-Communists?
4. For what reasons would Russia like to get control of Turkey and Iran? What factors may prevent a Communist attack on either of those countries?
5. Name some areas, besides Korea, where fighting between Communists and non-Communists is already in progress.
6. Why have the Communists in Indo-China been able to obtain widespread support?
7. What steps concerning Formosa has the United States taken since the outbreak of war in Korea?
8. How might the Communists seek to exhaust our nation without starting a direct war between Russia and the United States?

### Discussion

1. In what area, if any, do you think Soviet-inspired warfare against the non-Communists is now most likely to be begun or stepped up? Give reasons for your answer.
2. In your opinion, how can the United States best meet the threat of numerous and widely scattered Communist uprisings? Explain your position.

### Questions

1. What steps is the nation taking to mobilize troops for defense?
2. How does the number of troops in arms, before the attack on Korea, compare with U. S. strength before World War II?
3. Compare the total of 23 billion dollars we now plan to spend on armament with what we were spending just before Pearl Harbor.
4. What controls does President Truman want over business?
5. What limitations are now being placed upon civilian life?
6. Why are luxuries likely to be harder to get in the future?
7. What is the reason that rationing, not yet in force, may have to be imposed later?
8. What is the immediate cost for re-arming, as fixed by Mr. Truman?
9. How is the money for arms to be raised?
10. Why may our position now be better than in World War II, insofar as allies are concerned?

### Discussion

1. Do you think that we are mobilizing our defenses fast enough? Or are we going too far? Give your reasons.
2. Do you think it wise to impose controls over business and civilian life now? Why, or why not?

### Miscellaneous

1. What recommendation did President Truman recently make concerning the Voice of America?
2. Where is the world's biggest pipeline soon to be completed?
3. What would be the purpose of the "commission on national security," proposed recently by several members of a Senate committee?
4. Why were the Ute Indians recently awarded what was said to be the largest sum ever allowed against the government by the U. S. Court of Claims?
5. How are the Communists using children as a part of their long-term plans to wrest Greece from the free world?
6. In what ways is life harsh for the average citizen of Yugoslavia?
7. How did Tito get into power in Yugoslavia?
8. According to a recent NEA report, what are three of education's most pressing problems today?
9. How does Dr. Givens of the NEA feel that more qualified young people might be attracted to teaching posts?



YUGOSLAV YOUNG PEOPLE march to work on a new road from Belgrade, their nation's capital, to Zagreb, 260 miles away and Yugoslavia's second largest city. Young men and women worked through last summer without pay in order to bring the road to completion.

## Yugoslavs Are Tough

Communist Armies of Eastern Europe Are Likely to Encounter Rugged Resistance If They Invade Tito's Domain

IF Russia and her Communist allies should decide to attack Yugoslavia (see article on page 1), they might find it a tough nut to crack. Although this Balkan nation of 16 million people is only about the size of Wyoming, it is a land where armies of aggression have often come to grief. Yugoslavia's people are fanatical fighters when their land is invaded, and the country's towering mountains, winding valleys, and dark forests make the terrain ideal for defensive warfare.

Yugoslavia is traditionally a land of small farms, and although there has been great emphasis on industrialization in recent years, about 80 per cent of the people are still occupied with agriculture. However, there is little modern farm machinery, and the majority of the farmers use wooden plows and other crude equipment as their fathers did before them.

In recent years Yugoslavia's Communist government has set up some collective farms and has supplied these farms with some machinery. Even here, though, it takes long hours of work for a farmer to raise enough food to supply his own family. Only in a very few rich farming regions is food plentiful. The necessities are still carefully rationed.

It is the object of Marshal Tito, the country's dictator, to make the nation

into a modern, industrial country, and observers agree that Yugoslavia has made definite progress toward that goal since World War II. A dozen or so electric power plants have been completed, and factories have been built. Highways and railroads have been constructed, and many new bridges have been erected.

But even though progress is being made, life is still harsh for the average citizen. Prices of food and clothing are high. Most people are shabbily dressed. The nation's textile industry cannot yet produce enough cloth to enable the people to clothe themselves adequately. If the country buys textiles from other lands, it has to give up vital raw materials which it needs for other purposes. An ordinary suit costs a factory worker a month's pay.

For the average Yugoslav, hard, back-breaking toil is the order of the day. In order to support their families, many people work overtime or acquire extra jobs. In addition, the government requires everyone of working age to give a certain amount of time laboring for the state on road-building or other public construction projects. This work—without pay—may amount to as much as two months a year.

The people who live this rigorous existence are a mixture of many different groups. A comparatively young nation, Yugoslavia was formed in 1919—following World War I—by the merger of Bosnia, Montenegro, Serbia, and several other Balkan areas. Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes make up most of the population, but there are many other small groups. There is a wide variety of languages, dialects, and religious faiths.

The capital of Yugoslavia is Belgrade, an ancient city on the Danube River. Once a dreary market town, Belgrade is today beginning to assume the appearance of a national capital with modern buildings and wide avenues.

Despite the harshness of their lives and the numerous controls and government restrictions which hedge them in, the people of Yugoslavia are tough and spirited. If they are attacked, they are not likely to succumb without a struggle.

### Newsmaker

## Marshal Tito

MARSHAL Tito, dictator of Yugoslavia, is a strong man, noted for his courage, stubbornness, and tenacity. A man who has fought against great odds during much of his life, he is not likely to give up easily.

Tito (whose real name is Josip Broz) was the son of a peasant family and was born in about 1892 in Croatia—a region in the northwest corner of Yugoslavia. He grew up to be first a metal worker, then a soldier, a Communist underground worker, a guerrilla leader, and finally a Communist dictator with a will of his own.

Tito was first introduced to communism during World War I, when he was taken prisoner in Czarist Russia. Although he returned to his old trade of metal worker after the war, he began devoting much of his time to Communist underground activities in southeastern Europe.

Tito first came to the attention of the world after the Nazis overran Yugoslavia. He organized a resistance movement, and his partisan followers were so successful in fighting the Germans that the Allies began supplying them with guns and ammunition.

World War II offered Tito the opportunity he needed to gain control of Yugoslavia, for he was able to set up his own government in the areas he wrested from the Nazis. When the war ended, the monarchy, which formerly had ruled Yugoslavia, was overthrown and a Communist government was set up with Tito at its head.



Marshal Tito

When Tito first broke with Moscow, many observers in Western nations began to think of him as something other than a dictator and almost as a hero defending his people against the dictates of Russia. As time went on, however, they came to realize that he was, after all, still a Communist.

R. H. Markham, foreign correspondent, said this about Tito in an article which appeared in the *American Mercury* this year: "Tito is one of the most fanatical Communist chiefs on earth, one of the bitterest enemies of the United States, and one of the most ruthless oppressors of common men and women in the contemporary world."

The United States has given Tito some economic help so that Yugoslavia could survive without Moscow's friendship, but our leaders, nevertheless, recognize Tito for what he is—an enemy of democracy. Just as in the Soviet Union, the yoke of communism hangs heavily on the necks of the Yugoslav people.



MAP FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

# Serious Problems Face Schools

NEA Report Centers Attention of U.S. Citizens on Inadequate School Housing, Teacher Shortage, and Educational Financing Difficulties

"UNLESS the American people can be brought to realize the value of proper education as a buttress of democracy in America, there is no hope for immediate solution of public education's two big problems—the teacher shortage and inadequate school housing." So says Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association. His warning accompanied the release of the NEA's annual report of the teaching profession to the public.

The report, *Our School Population*, offers a midcentury appraisal of America's public school problems. Chief among them, says the NEA, is lack of money. While school enrollments continue to mount year by year, the nation devotes a declining percentage of its income to education. Population shifts, the high wartime birth rate, lengthened school terms, abolition of child labor, and compulsory attendance laws—all these are important factors increasing the pressures upon an overtaxed educational system.

The facts and figures of the report provide the strongest kind of evidence pointing to a dangerous period in the years immediately ahead. The report centers attention on three of education's most pressing problems—inadequate school housing, the teacher shortage, and financing.

With regard to school housing, the report makes the following points:

*Our schools are vastly overcrowded now.* Reports as of June 1950 show serious overcrowding in more than three-fourths of the nation's school systems in cities above 500,000 population. Part-time school sessions are of long standing in some communities. It is probable that half-day sessions are affecting not less than a third of a million pupils in the public elementary and secondary schools—urban and rural—of the United States.

These difficulties are increasing. The

proportion of cities over 100,000 which are denying some children full-time schooling was 32 per cent in 1947-48; today it is 47 per cent. During the past school year nearly one-half of the large cities had to hunt temporary shelter in order to provide full-time sessions for some of their school children.

*Overcrowding will become worse unless building programs, yet unplanned, are instituted.* Careful estimates based upon calculations of the Bureau of the Census indicate that the schools must take care of nearly 8 million more pupils in 1959-60 than were enrolled in the school year just closed. Total elementary and high school enrollment will jump from about 26½ million to more than 34 million in a single decade.

A survey of cities above 2,500 population, made by the NEA in January 1950, shows that the number of classrooms now under construction will accommodate only about one-third of the increased enrollments expected for September. Expenditures for school construction must be increased greatly. The NEA estimates that it will take at least \$10 billion in the next 10 years to put decent roofs over the heads of our school population.

## Obtaining Teachers

Overcrowding and inadequate construction problems are bad enough; but even worse, according to Dr. Givens, is the problem of obtaining qualified teachers for our public schools. On this question the report observes:

*The problem of inadequate and unqualified teaching personnel is most acute in the elementary schools, where the effects of the wartime high birth rate are now exerting greatest pressure.*

For the 1949-50 school year, about 77,000 new teachers were needed to staff the elementary school classrooms

of the United States. But in 1948-49 our teacher-training institutions graduated only 32,000 teachers, some 3,000 of whom had less than two years of preparation. The wide gap between demand and supply presumably was filled last year by temporary appointments of unqualified teaching personnel. The report emphasizes that the shortage of qualified teachers for the early grades is most serious, for it is during these years that the quality of teaching can most easily make or mar the educational careers of students.

*The necessary supply of new teachers is nowhere in sight.* We are making anything but a good beginning in turning out the 750,000 new teachers which the most conservative estimates indicate will be needed in the next decade. At the present rate, we can expect a total of only 250,000 to 300,000 teachers during the next ten years to fill 750,000 positions created solely by departures from the profession and by increased enrollments. These calculations make no provision for the additional teachers needed each year to replace the 73,000 with inadequate training now employed in the public elementary schools.

*The situation is less alarming in our high schools at present.* In most areas the number of qualified people being graduated from teacher-training institutions is sufficient to meet current needs. It should be borne in mind, however, that the swollen ranks of the elementary schools will reach a flood stage in the high school freshman year about 1956-57.

Dr. Givens pointed out that the serious teacher shortage in elementary schools—especially in rural areas—is not likely to be improved until higher salary schedules are adopted by boards of education. He feels that a nationwide minimum starting salary of at least \$2,700 a year will encourage more qualified young people to prepare for



HERE'S what is happening in our elementary schools today.

elementary-school teaching posts. Over the next 10 years, it is estimated that the NEA salary recommendations would require the expenditure of \$6-\$8 billion in addition to funds already being appropriated.

The final section of the report is concerned with America's ability to meet increased educational expenditures. Tables and charts reveal that in 1900 we spent 1.2 per cent of our national income for public schools. By 1930 the proportion had risen to 3.09 per cent; but by 1950 it had declined to 1.84 per cent.

With the prospect of a rapidly expanding national economy in the years ahead, the report argues that the schools and colleges will be called upon to provide much of the required vision and training. The NEA feels, therefore, that the present proportion of the national income devoted to public education is most inadequate to the tasks involved—that it should and must be increased substantially. The report concludes:

"Every prediction made of the trend of the national income for the 50 years ahead is a prediction of steady increase. It is likely that the present national income will be doubled by the year 2000. It is clear that we are able to support our public schools adequately if we wish to do so, without strain upon the financial condition of the country."

Copies of the report, *Our School Population*, may be obtained free upon request addressed to the National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

## Pronunciations

Thailand—tí'lánd  
Saudi Arabia—sah-oo'dé ah-ray'bi-ah  
Strasbourg—strahz'bóörg  
Belgrade—bell-grade  
Zagreb—zah'gréb  
Bosnia—bawz'ni-uh  
Montenegro—món'tl-ne'gró  
Sidon—sid'n  
Phoenician—fē-nish'ān  
Ute—yoot  
Choctaw—choc'taw  
Chickasaw—chick'ah-saw



WHEN CLASSES ARE OVERCROWDED, teachers are not able to give sufficient individual attention to each student

EWING GALLOWAY